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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 3, 1919.
DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY.
BAY DISTRICT STRIFE.
A TEACHER'S EXPERIMENT.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 135—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 245—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 276—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 608 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 35—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Democracy in Industry

By John P. Frey,
Editor International
Molders' Journal.

While in Europe last year as a member of the American Labor Mission, many opportunities presented themselves for exchange of viewpoints and opinions.

One day last October a party of five met in a private dining room to eat a simple lunch and spend a few hours in discussing the serious industrial problems which would call for solution as soon as peace would be declared.

In the party was a professor of economics from the University of Dijon, a professor of international law from the Sorbonne, a French military representative on the Allied Military Council of Versailles, and one of the leading French journalists. They all wanted to know something definite about the American trade-union movement, and one in particular wanted to know why it was not different from what it was.

The professor of international law had studied the industrial movement in Europe. He was acquainted with the European workers' point of view. From his expressions of opinion it was also evident that he believed in socialism as advocated in continental Europe contained the worker's only hope for improved conditions. He frankly expressed the conviction that the American trade-union movement was immeasurably behind the European movement in its program, though he was forced to admit that, so far as actual accomplishments were concerned, the American trade unionist had accomplished more than the workers of any other country. "But," he said to me, "you have no definite aim, you cannot even tell me what conditions would exist in industry if American trade unionism had accomplished its entire purpose." This was accompanied by a challenge to prove that he was not right.

We frankly admitted that we did not know the exact conditions which would surround the workers if every wage earner in America was a trade unionist and all that trade unionism seeks to establish had been secured. And we added that, furthermore, we were not particularly impressed with the desire to know what the ultimate end would be, what concerned us was the methods of today with which we could take up the problems of today and adjust them.

"You will admit," said the professor of international law, "that, as a trade-union official, you are only a blind leader of the blind." And he added: "If you do not know definitely where you are headed for, how can you ever expect to lead the members of your union to a definite goal? Your trade-union movement is lacking in vision and in constructive ability."

The professor's point of view relative to our movement was much the same as that held by many students of industrial problems in Europe, and the trend of the discussion gave an opportunity of presenting a viewpoint which the European mind was not wholly familiar with.

The journalist was quite anxious to help the discussion along, but evidently feared that the professor's arguments were so overwhelming that an adequate reply would be impossible.

We informed the little gathering that the American trade-union movement was more familiar with the European point of view con-

cerning industrial problems than Europeans were with our viewpoints and methods. And then to illustrate the American attitude we rolled back the pages of history for a few generations and called attention to what was going through men's minds in America at the time when Lafayette, Rochambeau and other gallant Frenchmen were on American soil to help us win our liberties.

The revolutionary American who framed the Constitution of the United States did not know what actual conditions would be provided for under this Constitution in the years which were to follow. There were none of them who professed to look into the distant future and grasp the exact conditions which would affect the American people as a result of the Constitution's operation.

What changes would take place under the American method of self-government, none could tell. None of them could foresee the railroad replacing the stagecoach; they could not visualize the problems presented by the use of electricity or the growth of a steel industry; and they were not impressed with a conviction that it was necessary for them to visualize what conditions would exist when all that had been embodied in their constitution was carried into effect. The great problem with which they were concerned was the most effective method by which men could take up and adjust their problems as citizens. They were convinced that free men could not retain the powers of self-government except through the acceptance and full application of the methods of democracy. It was not to establish a Utopia, but to establish a democracy that had led them through the trying years of a revolutionary war.

Since then the great problems which have arisen within the nation have been settled through the methods of democracy.

The problems which are facing us today as Americans are being solved through the same methods, and the American people are so devoted to these democratic institutions, so jealous of the benefits which they convey, that they had already placed 2,000,000 Americans on French soil and were prepared to place millions more, so that the free institutions which they believed in could not be jeopardized by the success of the autocratic, militaristic Central Powers.

It was so with the American trade-union movement. In the methods of democracy in industry which it advocates it finds the power to take up and adjust the problems which present themselves, and it is this power, it is the application of this method, which is the all-important thing.

What changes may take place in industry no one can foresee. Just as the wireless telephone has taken the place of the slow-going stagecoach as a means of communication between individuals, so other changes as revolutionary in their character are probable in the future.

We cannot look into the future and know with assurance what the grave problems of ten years, fifty years, or a hundred years from now may be in our industries, but what we do know is the problem of today. And what we are convinced of is that the method which had been developed by the American trade-union movement is the most effective in the solving and

adjusting of these problems which has been applied by the workers in America or in any other country.

The professor of international law admitted that he had never before looked upon the industrial problem from that point of view.

The journalist injected the thought that perhaps after all in this world as it is, the method which men are able to develop for the solution of their problems was the most important consideration.

As American trade unionists we have been fortunately free from the rigid rules and formulas of the doctrinaire when dealing with our industrial problems. We have discovered from experience that the methods which the American trade-union movement has developed bring more substantial results than the methods adopted by any other groups of workers throughout the world.

Ideals in industry, ideals and a vision of the future, are a necessity, but most essential of all is the adoption of sane, practical methods for the solution of the problems of today, for, unless we have the capacity and the method for solving the problems of today, there is little reason for believing that we would possess superior wisdom in the future and solve the greater problems which may arise.

SINGLE TAX MEETINGS.

The Bay District Single Tax Club, with offices at 617 Underwood Building, San Francisco, holds its regular weekly meetings at the Vegetarian Cafeteria, 714 Market street (near Kearny), Tuesday evenings at 6:30 o'clock. A musical program, with speaking, begins at 8 p. m. Those dining at home are admitted without charge at 7:45 p. m.

Strangers, and especially visiting single-taxers from the East, are urged to attend and to send their names in advance to Roy R. Waterbury, chairman program committee, 617 Underwood Building.

A table for the accommodation of single taxers is reserved at this cafeteria each noon from 12 to 1:30 p. m.

MOLDERS WINNING.

Toronto, Canada, firms are gradually signing the agreement which resulted in a strike of the molders May 1. It calls for 75 cents an hour and 44 hours per week.

"It seems that Australia will have to wait a while for the realization of the One Big Union," writes W. Francis Ahern, than whom there is none in Australia who has more ardent desire for the development of that peculiar institution. Ahern writes that the movement "for the time being has been wrecked on the rock of personality." That is one of the troubles bred by the idea itself. It could have been forecasted with certainty. The other trouble is that the idea is all wrong and won't work. Anything that has two troubles as serious as those doesn't seem destined to persist to the point of maturity on this hard-shelled old globe.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

BAY DISTRICT STRIKE.

Never before has industrial unrest reached the proportions of the present in the San Francisco bay region. At the present time there are strikes and lockouts involving more than 50,000 workers, the largest number ever participating in industrial struggles at one time in this vicinity. More than 1000 tailors have been out on strike, for several weeks in an endeavor to gain improved conditions. About 3000 longshoremen have been out for two weeks, closely followed by 500 ship clerks. Then came the strike of the men on the bay and river steamboats involving 1000. On Wednesday morning the taxicab drivers to the number of 500 struck for an increase in pay which the employers refused to concede. The employers refusing to put the new wage scale negotiated by the Iron Trades Council unions with the Metal Trades Association about a month ago into effect on October 1st as agreed to at the time resulted in about 50,000 workers in the bay region going on strike Wednesday morning. About 2000 platform men of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways also went out at the same time because of failure to reach an agreement with the company. There is also a strong possibility that these strikes will involve other organizations at present at work so that there is no telling where the thing will end unless an early adjustment is had.

Officers of the Iron Trades Council announce that the strike will continue until the various shipyards involved sign agreements providing for the payment of the 8-cent rate agreed to some time back. On the other hand it is stated that at a meeting of the executive committee of the shipyard employers on Wednesday morning it was agreed that all should refuse to pay the increase. It seems, therefore, that there is to be a strenuous struggle in this industry during the next few weeks. The iron trades unions, however, are facing the issue with calm confidence as to the ultimate outcome. There is nowhere among the men the slightest indication of excitement or doubt. All seem to have unbounded confidence that when a settlement is finally reached it will be on terms dictated by the unions.

All along the employers in the bay region had contended that they were powerless to accede to the demands for the increase because they had been forbidden to do so by the United States Shipping Board, yet after that body had notified them of the reversal of its position the employers held a meeting and decided to stand on the ground already taken, thus indicating that they had been previously merely using the Shipping Board as a cloak behind which they could hide their own desires in the premises. This is the way the situation is viewed by the strikers and it has served only to increase their determination to stand by the understanding reached at the conferences held in this city about a month ago. All of the unions affected have the indorsement of their parent bodies and are in excellent shape to stand a long siege.

The strike of the bay and river steamboatmen is due to the fact that the employers in this line have absolutely refused to have any dealings with them whatever, bluntly stating that they do not recognize that the men have the right to organize or bargain collectively and taking the position that they are the masters of "their own business and will not permit outside interference." Attempts were made by mediators appointed by the Federal Government to induce the employers to receive a committee from the organization of the striking men and talk matters over, but the Federal representatives were told that the employers would in no way recognize the employees. Bay and river traffic is at a standstill and the efforts of the steamboat

owners up to the present time to begin operations have resulted in dismal failure.

There has been no change in the situation so far as the strike of the tailors is concerned. Both sides are standing where they stood a week ago, the tailors completing the details of their co-operative shop and the employers apparently doing nothing in the way of attempting to resume operations with non-union tailors.

The Labor Council last Friday night passed resolutions instructing its special committee which had been appointed to endeavor to adjust differences between the riggers and stevedores and their employers to proceed at once to have both parties submit the differences between them to an impartial board of arbitration. Several conferences have been held by the committee with this end in view but up to the present time no progress has been made. The Water Front Employers' Union has advised the committee by mail that they cannot see their way clear to submit the controversy to arbitration. No reply has been received from the Riggers and Stevedores' Union as to its position in the premises, though it is likely a special meeting of the union will be called for the purpose of having the membership determine what position they desire to take in this regard, and until that has been done there is no way of determining what the efforts of the committee will result in.

UNIONS NOT TRUSTS.

The house rejected the amendment offered by Representative Fess of Ohio to the deficiency appropriation bill that provides funds for the prosecution of illegal combinations under the federal anti-trust law. His purpose in offering the amendment was to classify the trade unions and farmers' associations with trusts. This, he would accomplish by amending the law which says that no money authorized for the enforcement of the anti-trust law "shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increase of wages," or "shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

These exemptions, which have been carried in the appropriation bills for a number of years, have excited bitter opposition, and those unfriendly to the trade unions and the farmers' associations have never permitted an opportunity to pass to attempt to eliminate them from the appropriation bill.

When the house was in committee of the whole Mr. Fess succeeded in securing favorable action on his amendment to cut out the appropriation, the vote being 53 to 19. When the bill was reported to the house, the contest was over the amendment fathered by Representative Fess.

Following the action of the committee of the whole, representatives of labor and the farmers' associations got busy. As a result of their activities the Fess amendment was defeated. On the demand of Representative Nolan, of California, a member of the labor group, for the reconsideration, the section of the deficiency appropriation bill carrying the exemptions was restored by a roll call vote of 203 to 29.

BAKERY WORKERS WANT MORE.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has asked the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement of its new weekly wage ranging from \$47 to \$50, according to the class of work done, and a forty-four hour week. At present the bakers are receiving a weekly wage ranging from \$36 to \$38. Jointly with Bakers' Union No. 24, the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is asking for a wage of \$44 per week of forty-four hours.



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A TEACHER'S EXPERIMENT.

(Article published in Journal des Debats, Paris, by Mlle. Hermine Breal, who attended the sessions of a recent pedagogic congress at Cambridge, England.)

The English are not altogether satisfied with their system of education. Many are thinking of reforms, and, like in all such cases, while these are thinking a few pioneers do not content themselves in waiting but begin actually to make changes and improvements. One of the characteristics of this "renaissance" of education is the importance given primary instruction. At the head of this movement are to be found quite a number of men and women teachers who follow the examples set by these pioneers. Students of theory affirm that these men and women understand child life and have found methods to work out the aims of their theories.

The Pedagogical Congress just held at Cambridge was well attended, but the number of visitors was too great to bring forth harmonious results. Yet, it was an interesting field for study by reason of the enthusiasm and firm convictions shown by the delegates. Most of these belonged to the teaching profession, although among the speakers there were found also doctors, journalists, sculptors, musicians, inspectors of public instruction, etc. There was apparent among the teaching corps, which composed the listeners, a desire to gain information which rendered them attentive during the reading of many papers. The speaker who attracted the most lively interest was beyond comparison one Mr. O'Neill. He possesses the fire and faith of an apostle. The attention, applause, objections, and other commotions and signs of deep interest were proof of the fact that the audience followed the words of the excited speaker with the same intense interest as if he were the apostle of a new order instead of a mere common school teacher.

As he himself told the Congress, he is the son of poor working people. He passed his childhood in the slums. His father was a drunkard. The child's favorite amusement consisted in cultivating tender blades of grass growing between the paving stones in the yard of the tenement where he dwelt. In youth he taught in a school as instructor without a diploma, before he entered the normal school. He studied the fields in the surrounding country more than his books and became engaged to one of his school-mates. After passing a minimum of examinations he is now principal of a primary school in a textile manufacturing village through which runs a river coming from Manchester and black as ink. In this black village Mr. O'Neill found dull, lazy and stubborn, often vicious children, regarding whom Mr. O'Neill said before this assemblage: "But why accuse their sordid homes, their ugly surroundings, and the temptations of the streets? Why not accuse their school? The child spends every day five hours in the school; is not that sufficient to give the children an education able to transform the entire industrial life of the town?"

Faith brings forth daring. Mr. O'Neill dared. He violated the rules and regulations. He did not even respect the school furniture; to begin with, he got rid of the desks in the class room, and for better or for worse, he had them cut up into firewood. Being reported to the higher-ups, the inspector paid him a visit. But the inspector was a man of broad views and endowed with a good temper. Mr. O'Neill understood also how to awaken sympathy, and it resulted in the inspector convincing the authorities that it might not be so bad to give free reins to the energetic schoolmaster for at least two years so as to give him a chance to prove his theory.

Mr. O'Neill went right to work by breaking up all the classes. He put in the same class children of all ages, from six to fourteen years.

The big ones are responsible for the little ones. Each teacher "presides" in his separate room or hall. As for courses, lessons, and similar traditional institutions, they no longer exist. "The child," says Mr. O'Neill, "wants to learn; it does not want to learn according to your way, or my way, but according to its own way." No longer will the work of the school be measured by so many hours, but every child will understand that at the end of each week they must have studied and learned to know and understand a certain minimum amount of knowledge to be imparted to them on certain definite subjects. They can do the school work to suit themselves, at what time or place they choose, in the class room or in the school yard. When not studying, they can do what they please with their time. The teachers can be found at all times, and the children can consult with them whenever they want to. The teachers are always there to give advice, explanations, suggestions, and help the children out of their difficulties. Sometimes the teachers give lectures to which the attendance is optional with the children. Manual labor is a prominent feature in the school. The children make themselves household furniture, chairs, desks, bureaus, etc., which they are allowed to take to their homes. They learn arithmetic by solving a number of practical graduated problems by the aid of assorted material and apparatus, such as balances, measures, paper money, utensils, blocks, etc. For literary exercise the children compose little books, make copies, bind them, and paint embellishments on the covers. The productions are read and criticised publicly among the children. They have a circulating library and the children have a chance to read good books. They are encouraged to save their pennies so that they may purchase their own books and each child have its own little library.

But the new system of education does not limit itself to such activities. The children raise chickens, rabbits, cultivate gardens, and do kitchen work (and that they like to do it in the principal's establishment goes without saying). They hold a "congress" every week. They play theatrical pieces, recite poetry, and even compose such (the children in this school seem to have special taste for poetry). One-half of the space in the big assembly hall of the school is reserved for dancing, the other half is set up with tables made by pupils out of old blackboards, and these tables are heaped with books, papers and reading matter.

One of the class rooms has been transformed into a laboratory, another into a menagerie. There is a piano in the part of the assembly room set aside for dancing, and Mr. O'Neill plays on it almost every afternoon. The children ask him to play their favorite pieces, and when the music commences they take off their overshoes, and sometimes even the shoes and stockings to dance better. They invent their own steps and figures, and each child dances as it pleases, or, as Mr. O'Neill expressed it, they look like a lot of butterflies dancing in a meadow.

Mrs. O'Neill, a true comrade to her husband, collaborates in this work. It is too soon yet to speak of the results as the new system has been in vogue only for a year. Nevertheless it is remarked that the writing of the scholars is better than formerly and that the general average in composition is over medium. And there can be no doubt but what the children love their school.

The school in question is an ordinary primary school with 200 pupils divided into four classes. The experiment has not cost any additional outlay. But the most extraordinary thing about it is that there was a school inspector who permitted the experiment to be made.

MRS. BONSOR DIES.

Mrs. Beryl Bonsor, wife of President William T. Bonsor of the Labor Council, passed away last Friday night at the St. Francis Hospital as the result of an operation for cancer. Mrs. Bonsor was a native of Michigan, 37 years of age, and the mother of Jack A. Bonsor, 8 years of age.

The funeral was held on Monday from the funeral parlors of Ryan, McDonnell & Donohoe and incineration took place at Mount Olivet cemetery. The funeral was largely attended, many city officials and hundreds of trade unionists participating. The many beautiful floral pieces testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

CARPENTERS' NO. 483

Carpenters' Union No. 483 is requesting the Labor Council to enter an official protest with the proper city officials against the alleged practice of certain theaters in selling tickets in excess of their seating capacity.

At its last meeting the union paid \$80 in accident benefits, admitted to membership six members on clearance cards from other unions and initiated two candidates.

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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The twentieth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will convene in Bakersfield next Monday morning. Something like 100,000 workers will be represented and there will probably be, in addition, fraternal delegates representing the farmers' organizations of the State that have formed an offensive and defensive political alliance with labor under the style of the California Union of Producers and Consumers.

There are any number of "big issues" to come before the convention. But on which of them the major controversies are to hinge will not be determined until each of the delegates has fired his broadside of proposals at the resolutions committee and until the reports of the officers of the Federation are read.

It is easy guessing, however, that the following are among the subjects that will furnish opportunities for the oratorical "welkin ringing":

The League of Nations.

The Mooney case.

The criminal syndicalism law.

American military operations in Russia.

The general proposition for the growing demand for industrial democracy and a larger voice for labor in the management of industry and in the control of conditions under which the workers are to continue to toil.

The convention comes at the time of greatest "labor unrest" in the history of the country; at a time when upward of 75,000 California unionists, including the shipyard workers, are on strike. And in addition to the strikes actually in progress in both San Francisco and Los Angeles districts, there is scarcely a union in the entire list from the top to the bottom of the alphabet that is not making demands, has just made them or is preparing to make them—all looking for higher wages to aid in the steeplechase between pocket-book and cost of living.

Altogether the convention will have its hands full with world problems and the California aspects and echoes thereof.

Al Rogers, of San Francisco, will not be a candidate for re-election as vice-president.

Margaret Malone Byrne of Napa will not seek re-election as a vice-president.

J. E. Hopkins and Roe H. Baker will be candidates for re-election as vice-presidents of the Federation from the San Francisco district.

Don Cameron, Al Rogers, John P. McLaughlin, all of San Francisco, and Walter Yarrow of Bakersfield, will be candidates for the honor or representing the California State Federation of Labor at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

President Daniel C. Murphy will have no opposition for re-election as president of the Federation.

E. E. Ellison, secretary of the Waterfront Workers' Federation, has announced that he will be a candidate for the office of secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

In making this announcement Ellison says that he is not putting himself in the race against Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, who will seek re-election, but that his friends will enter him in the contest and make a vigorous fight to secure his election to the office.

SECURED 44-HOUR WEEK.

Members of the Electrical Workers' Union employed by the Bell Telephone Company in Toronto have been able to secure, as the result of the intercession of the board of conciliation, a 44-hour week and an increase in pay to 75 cents an hour. This will amount to an actual advance of 20 per cent. The agreement was reached without submitting the case to the arbitration board and resulted from its advice that the contending parties reach a mutual agreement.

LETTER CARRIERS AND THRIFT.

The letter carriers of the country, who did such notable work during the war in furthering the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, and who in many cities have continued the work enthusiastically during 1919, pledged their continued hearty support to the National Thrift and Savings Campaign in their recent convention in Philadelphia.

The letter carriers took cognizance of the effectiveness of practices of thrift as a cure for the present evils of high living costs and passed a resolution pledging their entire membership to bringing to public attention the necessity for the continued observation of the cardinal principles of thrift, which are steady saving, wise buying, and safe investment.

The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The Government has launched a campaign to aid the reconstruction period, through reawakening in the mind of the people the practice of thrift as a national characteristic; and

"Whereas, Letter carriers of the United States, having been actively engaged in the sale of these stamps, and have full knowledge of the people of the United States consider this a popular plan of saving; and

"Whereas, This campaign is being carried on through the formation of War Savings societies and through the purchase of War Savings and Thrift Stamps; and

"Whereas, Thrift is the foundation upon which the future prosperity of the Nation must be built; and

"Whereas, The extraordinary financial demand which the war has placed on the Government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Convention must heartily indorse this campaign and urge upon its members the necessity of awakening the minds of the public by the sale of Thrift Stamps; further

"Resolved, That we pledge the entire membership to make this campaign successful."

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

From New York's east side came the leaders of the unspeakable Bolshevik reign of terror in Russia. Like a malignant cancer it has ravaged and emaciated one of the greatest powers. The reds count Russia as their first victim. Next in order they plan to conquer Germany, then the United States. Those breeders of anarchy who did not go to Europe are here now among us, engaged actively in seditious agitation. Are we to allow this horde of blood-mad maniacs who respect neither God nor human life nor the honor of women to reproduce in America the unutterable atrocities which today make Russia worse than a living hell? "Treat 'Em Rough" answers that question by smashing Bolshevism a clean-cut blow between the eyes. It sounds the keynote of the attitude of every real American: That this red growth in the heart of our country must be ripped out by the roots and destroyed utterly!—"Treat 'Em Rough Magazine."

SWISS

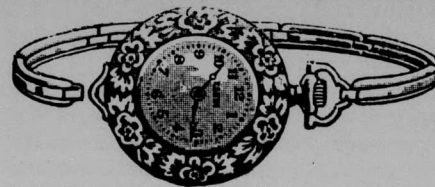
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17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....15.00	8.00
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....25.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....45.00	30.00
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Los Angeles
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Sacramento

STEEL—DEMOCRACY!

The great steel strike is on. One of the big battles for more of industrial democracy has begun.

This fight was not of labor's making. Labor tried to the utmost the peaceful ways of negotiation.

The reguff at the hands of steel was stern and cold. Autocracy smiled down in serene contempt and said, "Begone!"

These are the things the workers in the steel mills are fighting for:

Right of collective bargaining.

Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

An eight-hour day.

One day's rest in seven.

Abolition of the twenty-four hour shift.

Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standards of living.

Standard scale of wages in all trades and classification of workers.

Double pay for all overtime, holiday and Sunday work.

Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.

Principle of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction and increase of working forces.

Abolition of company unions.

Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

Every thoughtful American ought to study these demands.

The list includes nothing that every American does not cherish for himself. It is a tabulation of simple and fundamental rights.

These things are being demanded by the steel workers in order that there may be in the steel industry something of freedom and light and happiness.

These things are being demanded because they are now denied.

The steel industry has been a brutal dictatorship. It must be no longer a dictatorship. Every American who understands what America is and what America means has a stake in the fight of the steel workers.

When the steel workers win one more throne will have been kicked into the discard. One more dictatorship will be undone.

Something big and vital to Americanism is at stake in this fight. Something too big to be lost by default.

It is no credit to the masters of steel that these rights must be fought for. But if they must be fought for—and they must—then let the fight be a real fight and a winning fight. Count every lover of democracy with the steel workers—and he who loves not democracy will prove his apostasy by standing with the barons on the hill-top!

STILLMAN COMING.

Chas. B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers, will spend about two weeks next month in California visiting the unions already organized and organizing new unions.

The San Francisco Federation of Teachers is making elaborate plans for his entertainment while in the city. Under its auspices he will speak at the Bay Section of the California Teachers' Association on October 18th, in the Civic Auditorium in Oakland at 10 o'clock a. m. He will be a guest at the banquet of the California Schoolmasters' Club on October 16th in this city. We are making plans to have him address the San Francisco teachers some afternoon or evening in the Civic Auditorium, or some other central location. Definite announcement will be made later.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Honorary President William I. Heller, of the Federation of Teachers' Unions of France, was instructed to transmit the following greetings, through the American Teacher, to the American Federation of Teachers:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the greetings of the Federation of Teachers' Unions of France in convention assembled in Tours, August 10, 1919. The teachers of France wish to convey, through me, an expression of their cordial feelings to their American brothers and sisters. Like them, they have felt the necessity of federating into unions in order to achieve the necessary aims of bringing about democracy in education and the emancipation of the teacher from official oppression. Comrades in arms, they desire also to be comrades in creating a new ideal of education which will realize the highest aspirations of humanity. They have chosen the field of unionism to accomplish these aims. Once

more they extend fraternal greetings to their American comrades and hope that in the future more intimate relations may be established between the teaching forces of America and France. The convention, representative of all France, thus officially establishes the first bond of union between the Federation of Teachers' Union of France and the American Federation of Teachers."

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has donated \$75 to the union tailors on strike in this city and \$10 to the International Cigarmakers' Union, engaged in a nation-wide struggle for better wages and conditions.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

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Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.
WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?

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1120 Market St.

Opposite 7th

We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

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San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1919.

The farmer says he is not making any money, the wholesaler echoes the same words, and the retailer loudly declares he is doing business on a starvation margin. Then where, in the name of heaven, does the consumer's money go? The consumer is sure he is paying extravagantly high prices for all sorts of food products and is convinced that someone is getting the money. Who is it?

Those who assert that free speech and free press under the rule of Lenine and Trotsky in Russia is a thing of the past are doubtless right. Their adherents in this country talk much about freedom of the press and freedom of speech, but every time they are put to the test they demonstrate clearly that they are only in favor of freedom for themselves and their kind. When they are in the majority the intolerance they display toward their opponents is of the roughest and most brutal character. They believe in making use of laws and rules when they are of value to them and discarding them when observance is inconvenient. How civilized society could exist if all people were of this disposition is hard to imagine, but the Bolshevik is not concerned about civilized society. He is pretty much of a jungle animal.

The New York State Grange, an organization of farmers, asks: "Why is it that one-half of our farms have mortgages on them and that two-thirds are worked by renters?" The answer is a simple one. The farms are owned by absentee landlords who extract every penny they can out of the man who actually works the farm. The absentee landlord lives in idleness and luxury from the production of the real farmer. In other words, billions of dollars every year go into the hands of those who have done nothing to create them. Under this condition of affairs the producer suffers for the benefit of the idler. Whenever one man is maintained in idleness some other man must of necessity do the work of two men if both are to live. The population of the city of Los Angeles in this State is made up very largely of absentee landlords who own farms in other states and they are about the greediest men alive. They want everything for themselves and desire to leave nothing for those who perform the labor. That is the reason Los Angeles has the reputation of being about the worst labor-hating city in our fair country. We may as well be honest in discussing such questions even though it may displease the grafters.

Whither Are We Drifting?

During these days of strife and turmoil and discontent and unrest the question uppermost in the minds of men is: "Where will it all end?" Thoughtful men gravely ask the question, and other serious men hesitate to venture an answer, while the thoughtless plunge in heedlessly where angels would fear to tread even lightly.

Some employers of labor are still dreaming of the days before the war and harboring the hope that eventually we are to return to them so far as commercial and industrial conditions are concerned.

On the other hand some workers are living in a fool's paradise, dreaming of the Utopia that they feel is now within their grasp.

Men who are keeping their feet on the ground know that neither of these elements is to achieve the goal of its dreams, yet to interrupt the dreams by trying to reason with either seems a hopeless task and one that but few have the patience or the heart to embark upon.

There are all sorts of causes cited as mainly responsible for the present condition that practically the whole world finds itself in, but one in particular, which is frequently urged, seems to us to be based upon unsound reasoning. In the last issue of Collier's Weekly Mark Sullivan gives prominence to the contention that the large number of men killed in the war has resulted in a labor shortage which is responsible, more than anything else, for the constantly soaring prices of all the things humanity needs. He seems to completely overlook the fact that when these men died their demands upon the world died with them, and that, therefore, unless the very gravest of injustice had been their portion before the war the world as a whole should not be much the worse, from a purely material standpoint, as a result of their departure. That is to say unless others were living off of the efforts of the men who gave up their lives in the war, taking something that they were not justly entitled to from them, the loss in man power should not have anything like the influence upon the world that Sullivan credits it with having.

Of course it is true that the waste of war took away the world's surpluses and that the greater the man power available the quicker these surpluses could be restored, but this fact is not sufficient to account for the present condition of affairs in the agricultural, commercial and industrial world.

The chaos and confusion of the present is attributed by many others to the grip of greed upon the human race and the loss of our balance as a result of the war. They contend that everybody is grabbing to get all possible for himself, and that while each realizes that there must be an end to it sooner or later or disaster will overtake us, each is waiting for the other fellow to be first to desist in the process of satisfying his greed.

If this school of thought is on the right track then we are truly surrounded with a most deplorable state of affairs and disaster is inevitably in store for the world in the not distant future.

While we are free to admit that there is some degree of merit in the contentions of both of these parties we are satisfied that the unrest of the present is to be accounted for by still another patent fact. The war has aroused the workers of the world from their slumber and they now clearly see that there has never been a fair distribution of the products of labor and that the capitalist in the past has always taken for his share a great deal more than he was entitled to as a reward for what he put into industry and the worker has, as a consequence, been compelled to get along on less than justice would award him. Being convinced of this fact he is now determined to use every instrumentality in his power to correct the evil and bring about a more equitable distribution of the products of the combined exertions of man.

There must be an end to the process which has enabled some few men to live in idleness and luxury while the great mass of humanity is compelled to toil tirelessly and live in poverty. The difficulty must be overcome. The riddle must be solved and it must be solved by men who keep their feet down on the earth and look the cold facts in the face. Neither greed nor dreams will do the work.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Here is a story which illustrates the power of united action. It comes from Monterey: "Forty-six tons of sardines were lost last night, when a big net belonging to Peter Ferrante broke while one of his fishing crews was hauling it into a lighter. The loss, estimated on the basis of the price the fishermen are receiving is about \$550.

The Seattle Labor Council has found the real heir to the British throne and has passed resolutions calling the Prince of Wales, now in Canada, a usurper, and has protested to Washington against any entertainment being given him. We know nothing whatever about the throne of the British Empire, and care less, but we know that the Seattle Labor Council is never short of material through which to make itself ridiculous.

The newcomer to the ranks of unionism finds discipline his most difficult lesson. Yet, wherever there is successful organization there must be discipline. Granted that strikes are necessary to improve shameful conditions or to increase unbearably low wages, success in strikes is built upon discipline. Discipline is built through training. Enthusiasm is valuable chiefly when it is trained in organized expression. Those who burn up their enthusiasm in the first blush of their new role are likely to be found with a shortage of both enthusiasm and determination at a critical hour. Progress is made by those who fight steadily through long, hard battles.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, because of his present position relating to the League of Nations, is having his past utterances brought up to plague him and display to the world his inconsistency. He has been criticising President Wilson for touring the country to present the facts as to the Paris conference to the people. In his "Biography of George Washington," written years ago, Lodge said: "His journey through New England and his trip through the Southern States in the spring of 1791 had a double motive. He wished to bring home to the people the existence and the character of the new government by his appearance among them as its representative; and he desired to learn from his own observation and from inquiries made on the spot what the people thought of the administration and its policies and the doings of Congress."

Testimony before the Senate committee proves beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the steel towns in Pennsylvania are more autocratically ruled in the interest of the steel barons than Germany ever was in the palmiest days of the Kaiser. The testimony revealed conditions in free America that cause every soul that loves democracy and country to blush with shame, yet there are newspapers brazen enough to endeavor to persuade their readers that the fault rests with the workers. Some of them try to win public approval for the tyrannical steel trust by asserting that the employees of the steel mills are very largely foreigners. This is, of course, very largely true, but those who have watched the trend of events have known for years that the steel interests were deliberately following out a policy of filling the mills with men of various races in order to prevent them from getting together and fighting for improved conditions. The blame, therefore, for this condition of affairs rests squarely upon the shoulders of those who have been in command of the affairs of the steel trust and not upon the workers or the unions.

WIT AT RANDOM

A prominent man says that we are paying only a fair price for the things we buy. He must mean a church-fair price.—Boston Transcript.

Ward Heeler—Are the women trying to reform politics?

District Leader—Reform nothing! They've started in to grab the jobs.—Life.

Mrs. Dix—I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to see you dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's. I saw her little boy watching you.

Dix—I saw him, too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin.—Blighty (London).

"What kind of coal do you wish, mum?"

"Dear me, I am so inexperienced in these things. Are there various kinds?"

"Oh, yes. We have egg coal, chestnut—"

"I think I'll take egg coal. We have eggs oftener than we have chestnuts."—Kansas City Journal.

Curate—Well, my good man, and how are you getting along now?

Good Man—Oh, not so bad, sir. But wages are so very low.

Curate—Why, only the other day I heard you had an increase.

Good Man—Yes, but that was in the family, sir.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—This paper says that a Kansas man, aged 97 years, has never used tobacco or liquor.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Most remarkable. To what, then, does he attribute his long life, I wonder?—Yonkers Statesman.

The moonlight shone on the lonely house on the hill, where all was peacefully hushed in sleep.

A dark form sat in the shadow of the hedge. Suddenly he moved as a soft whistle heralded some one's approach.

"That you, mate?" he whispered, hoarsely, as a stealthy figure approached in the darkness.

"Yus," came the answer.

"What yer doin' with that dorg?" he muttered, as his burglar pal approached.

"Well," answered his confederate, "there's nothing worth taking in the 'ouse, and it's bad luck to come away empty-handed, so I brought along the watchdog and these burglar-alarms!"—London Tit-Bits.

"Frances," said the little girl's mama, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down-stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come down-stairs like a lady."

Frances retired and after a few moments reentered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come down-stairs this time, mama?"

"No, dear; I am glad you came down quietly. Now, don't ever let me have to tell you again not to come down noisily. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, when the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Do you think pessimism is justifiable?"

"In some degree. When a man sees a thunderstorm coming he ought to be sufficiently pessimistic to reach for an umbrella."—Washington Star.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHARITY.

Came two young children to their mother's shelf
(One was quite little, the other big)
And each in freedom calmly helped himself.
(One was a pig.)

The food was free and plenty for them both,
But one was rather dull and very small;
So the big smarter brother, nothing loath,
He took it all

At which the little fellow raised a yell
Which tired the other's more æsthetic ears;
He gave him here a crust and there a shell
To stop his tears.

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland,
Finding the other's hunger a delight;
He gave with piety—his full left hand
He hid from his right.

He gave and gave—O blessed Charity!
How sweet and beautiful a thing it is!
How fine to see that big boy giving free
What is not his!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

THE FLAG OF MAN.

Weave for the world the flag of a man!
Finish the fabric our sires began!
Out of our lives shall the thread be spun!
Out of our veins shall the color run!
Out of our deeds shall rise its luster!
Out of our dreams its stars shall cluster!
Wide as the heavens spin the span
Of freedom's fabric—the flag of man!

Ply the shuttle and crowd the loom!
Spin the threads of the tyrant's doom!
Spin humanity's hopes fulfilled—
Shackles sundered and cannon stilled!
Blend the glorious flags of the free
In the far-spun cloth of fraternity!
Twine with the victor's shining sheaf!
The somber threads of the people's grief!
Those who inherit must know the price—
Dye the folds in our sacrifice!

Weave for the world the flag of man!
Father the nations into its span!
Yea there shall still be struggle to spin,
And divers goals for the tribes to win.
But show them joined in generous strife
To lead the race to larger life;
Lifting the torch of a common aim
Out of warfare's trampled flame!
Making the roads our armies beat
Paths to a common judgment seat!

—Daniel Henderson.

RED CROSS SEAL CAMPAIGN.

The San Francisco Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is laying preliminary plans for a bigger and better Red Cross Christmas Seal sale than ever before. This sale will take place December 1st to 10th, inclusive. Funds to the amount of \$40,000 are needed to carry on its present activities and expand the work. Children of tuberculous parents may be prevented from developing tuberculosis if they can be properly cared for. Over three hundred children attend the association's clinics. There is great need for a country camp where those who are undernourished and anaemic can be restored to health.

A CONDITIONAL BOYCOTT.

That a "conditional boycott" be levied on the United Railroads, was the request made by the Carmen's Union on the Labor Council last Friday night. The request was considered by the executive committee of the Council Monday night.

GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WOMEN.

Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, has sent out a call to state departments of labor asking them for their aid in making a survey of the number of gainfully employed women in the United States who are supporting dependents and the average weekly salary of such women.

This material is being gathered for use at the International Congress of Working Women, called by the National Women's Trade Union League of America for October 23d, and at the International Labor Conference, October 29th, when the problem of the women wage earner with dependents will be given special consideration. Miss Anderson, as secretary of the committee on international relations of the Women's Trade Union League, is secretary of the committee on arrangements for the International Congress of Working Women.

Miss Anderson's letter to the State Industrial Commissioners says that "the war has forced to the attention of all many important facts relative to conditions of employment as well as the status in general of the 12,000,000 or more women employed in gainful occupations in our country. One of these facts is that a large percentage of the women wage earners have been paid a wage based upon old traditions that women have not the same family responsibility that men have. If the cost of living is taken into consideration it is based upon the individual cost rather than based upon the cost of a family maintenance. Such statistics as we have tell us that a very great percentage of the wage-earning women are wholly or in part supporting families or have other dependents.

"A recent survey in one of our states, brought out the fact that 3779 women were supporting 7206 children under the age of 16 years. The report has not been completed at this time so that information as to earnings of this particular group cannot be given, but 71.4 per cent of 51,361 wage-earning women were receiving less than \$14 per week. The responsibility to dependents is not peculiar to the wage earning mothers only, for great numbers of single women in every State in the Union are struggling to support mothers or fathers or both, or younger sisters or brothers."

Miss Anderson, in requesting any information which state departments of labor might have on this subject, explained the uses to which it was to be put both by the International Congress of Working Women and the International Labor Conference in discussing problems of wage-earning women supporting dependents.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The Labor Council has elected J. H. Beckmeyer and Daniel C. Murphy delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Bakersfield next week.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Luke Manion of the granite cutters, Louis Reiche of the machinists, Henry J. Healey of the riggers and stevedores.

Union employees at the Rensselaer round house of the New York Central road have determined on a combined thrift effort to strengthen their standing and increase their financial independence.

Pay \$10 and move on this half acre of land. Beat the high cost of living and the landlord. Only costs \$5 per month to own your own home. Total price, \$350. Commute every day on S. P. to San Francisco or Oakland. H. W. Jewett, 1440 Broadway, Oakland.—Adv.

SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The Bay District Single Tax Club was addressed at its regular weekly meeting last evening by F. H. Monroe, of Chicago, president of the Henry George Lecture Association, who told of the progress of the single tax movement in Canada and the various States of the Union. Among other things Mr. Monroe told of the recent decision of the Board of Aldermen of Vancouver, B. C., to restore, as a war measure, 50 per cent of the tax formerly abolished on improvements in that city. Victoria, he said, still continues to raise its public revenues from the taxation on land values only.

Roy R. Waterbury told of the progress being made to formulate the next single tax measure to be presented to the voters of California. The measure will include the exemption of machinery, household furniture, orchards, vehicles and other personal property after January 1, 1921; all improvements, including dwellings, after January 1, 1923, and the abolition of the gross revenue tax after January 1, 1924, after which all public revenues shall be raised by taxation on the value of land exclusive of improvements therein or thereon.

The Club voted to hold its regular weekly meeting hereafter at the Vegetarian Cafeteria, 714 Market street, Tuesday evenings, at 6:30 o'clock, with the privilege of those who dine at home coming to the meeting without charge after 7:45 p. m.

WANTED: HOMES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

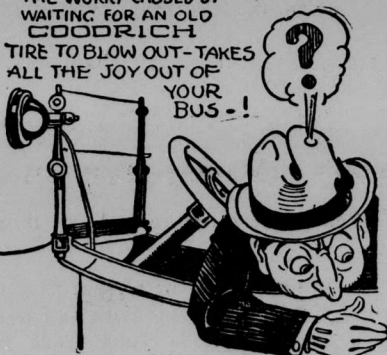
The greatest service you can render God and humanity is to give a good home and Christian training to one of California's homeless boys and girls. Write today for information about children from seven to twelve years. Legal adoption optional. Non-sectarian. Address

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA
2414 Griffith Ave., Los Angeles, or
64 Bacon Building, Oakland

Phone Market 5725 **UNION STORE**
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

THE WORRY CAUSED BY
WAITING FOR AN OLD
GOODRICH
TIRE TO BLOW OUT—TAKES
ALL THE JOY OUT OF
YOUR BUS—!



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES
"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Walfe Hardware & Lumber Co.
19th and Folsom Streets
Phones Mission 38 and 39



XXVI

Perfecting of Schedule

It is doubtful whether there ever was a public utility rate that was perfectly fair to the company and to every consumer in the community.

Rate schedules, like the men who make them, are bound to be imperfect.

Yet the effort is, more and more, to make them as perfect as possible.

The water rate schedules of some years ago were crudely made as compared to the schedules of today.

The balance between the interests of company and consumer is being more and more delicately adjusted.

The various elements that enter into a fair rate are better understood and are being more fairly measured.

The equitable distribution of water charges had engaged much attention. Consumers have been relieved of burdens they should not carry.

The advantage to the consumer of having the cost of water and the cost of service separately determined is being better understood all the time.

Water consumers in San Francisco now have a well-balanced rate schedule.

When that schedule was put into force the rates were equalized and the method of billing was improved.

But the rates were not raised, as many people mistakenly suppose.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

EMIGRATION ONLY NORMAL.

The hysteria that existed in the minds of many bankers and employers of cheap labor just after the signing of the armistice, caused by a widely circulated story that millions of foreigners would immediately leave their homes and take with them about five billion of their savings, is not verified by the report just issued by Com-

missioner General of Immigration Caminetti. His statement shows that only 102,513 foreigners have left the United States since the armistice was signed and a total of only 123,522 during the 12 months ended June 30, 1919.

For the five years ended June 30, 1919, 618,225 emigrants departed, as compared with 1,172,679 immigrant arrivals for the same period, the state-

ment points out, an excess of arrivals over departures of 554,456.

"Rumors that 1,500,000 foreign residents were preparing to leave for their native countries, taking with them \$5,000,000,000, have disturbed this country," the statement says.

"The exodus is perfectly natural, and, as is usual in normal times, many will return."

ROYAL SHOE CO.—S. F. and OAKLAND

TO THE MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

A Profit Sharing Announcement—By Paul Tieburg
of Tieburg Brothers

I've worked at the shoe trade more of my life than I've been in business—so I know how men **live** by the grace of **work**.

And I know what it means to dig down for the wherewith to buy necessities—and to dig for the last copper.

I'm a shoe merchant now—using my years of training at the trade to buy shoes that will give satisfaction.

And I want to make

A CONFESSION

I **gambled**—on my judgment. More than a year ago, when it seemed certain that Old Man H. C. S. (High Cost of Shoes) was again about to twist the tail of higher prices, I dug down for all I had and bought, **bought, BOUGHT** shoes!

And now I own those shoes at lower prices than the factories are asking today!

I propose

**TO SHARE PROFITS WITH
MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR**

Every man who shows his union card or badge, at either of our stores—Oakland or San Francisco—will be given a

DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT

on any of our regular goods, as long as the stock lasts. This applies to all Union Men **and their families**.

We carry the largest stock of Union Made Shoes in California.

Here's the range of regular prices in the Royal Stores:

Men's Shoes—\$6.50 to \$12 pair.

Women's Shoes—\$5 to \$12 pair.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes—\$2 to \$5.50.

Paul Tieburg

Royal Shoe Co.

Tieburg Brothers, Proprietors
SAN FRANCISCO, 923 Market Street
OAKLAND, Washington and 13th St.

S. & H. Green Stamps FREE with every purchase in our Oakland stores.

UNION STORES

UNIONSHOES

UNION CLERKS

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 26, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President McGuire.

Roll Call of Officers—President Bonsor excused. Delegate Walsh appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44—Joseph De Pool, vice John Benkert. Cracker Bakers No. 125—P. McGowan, vice Fred Alpers. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Mrs. John Mitchell, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, with reference to the increase in salary for Postal Employees. From Toledo Central Labor Union, with reference to Overland autos being made by scab labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Iron Trades Council, requesting Council to sanction their strike. From Street Carmen No. 518, request for a boycott on the United Railroads. From S. F. Newspaper Writers' Union, requesting moral assistance. Wage scale and agreement of Waiters' Union for clubs. Wage scale and agreement of Bakers' Union No. 24. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council to have Max Blumlein, 2108 Mission St., unionize his store. Wage scales and agreements of Brewery Workmen, Beer Bottlers and Beer Drivers.

Referred to Secretary—From Supervisor McLaren, Chairman of Finance Committee, with reference to Cooks' Helpers employed by the city.

Referred to Delegate Buehrer—From Retail Delivery Drivers, relative to jurisdiction with Grocery Clerks.

Referred to Laundry Workers' Union—From Laundry Workers' Union of Oakland, inclosing resolutions placing the Metropolitan Laundry and the Cavanaugh Overall Laundry on the unfair list.

Communication from the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on certain firms was laid over until the report of the executive committee was read.

Requests Complied With—From the Treasury Department, with reference to Government Thrift and War Saving Stamp campaign for 1919. From Grocery Clerks, asking endorsement and sanction to strike any store that does not give the union conditions asked for in our agreement. From J. D. McNamara, (Carpenters No. 22) with reference to the Council thanking the Mexican Consul for asking his countrymen not to act as strikebreakers. From Chauffeurs' Union, requesting Council to sanction its strike against employers who refuse to sign the new scale.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80—Are on strike for \$44.00 and a 44-hour week; requested support of unions. Riggers and Stevedores—Are on strike, and places being taken by strikebreakers; requested moral support. Beer Bottlers—Will submit new wage scale to employers. Brewery Workmen—Will endeavor to maintain their position before the Council regarding their wage scale. Watchmen—Members on waterfront working long hours. Trunk Makers—Will give ball Oct. 4th, Turner Hall, 18th and Guerrero Sts. Cracker Bakers—Still on strike; 76 men and about 300 girls. Waiters—Donated \$75.00 to Tailors, \$10.00 to Cigarmakers. Chauffeurs—Held special meeting and voted down compromise offered by employers; strike will be effective Oct. 1st. Bakers No. 24—Will negotiate new wage scale calling for substantial increase in wages. Cap Makers—Still having trouble with the Helbing Hat Co.; requested a

demand for the union label. Grocery Clerks—Are negotiating new wage scale with employers; requested a demand for the union button from the clerk. Moving Picture Operators—International Union has jurisdiction over all Photographers. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have been successful with new wage scale, except in grocery stores; Jewel Tea Company still unfair. Ship Clerks—Still on strike with Longshoremen. Cigarmakers—Need financial assistance; 50,000 on strike throughout the country. Cracker Packers—Need financial assistance; requested locals to admit their committee when they call. Carmen—Will hold ball at Scottish Rite Auditorium; have turned down unfair merchant tailors furnishing dress suits.

Label Section—Minutes printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the request of the Retail Clerks for a boycott on the Kelly Hat Stores, the same was laid over for one week. On the appeal for financial assistance issued by the American Federation of Labor in behalf of the striking cigarmakers, committee recommended that a financial appeal be sent to affiliated unions. On the appeal for financial assistance issued by the State Federation of Labor, committee recommends that an appeal be sent to affiliated unions in behalf of the striking carmen of Los Angeles. The matter of endorsement of strike of the Ship Clerks was laid over pending word from the Waterfront Federation. On the request for endorsement of their strike by the Tailors' Union, committee recommended that inasmuch as the Council is unable to grant the request of the union, that the individual unions are at liberty to exercise their own judgment on the matter. Moved to indorse the Tailors' strike; motion ruled out of order by the chair; appeal taken from the decision of the chair; the vice-president ruled appeal out of order. Moved to grant the privilege of the floor to Bro. Trummer; carried. Moved to endorse the strike of the Tailors' Union; previous question called for and carried. Moved to take a roll call vote; carried. The motion to indorse the Tailors' strike was carried by 100 in favor—93 against. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Peerless Bakery. This matter was laid over by consent of the union. On the matter of jurisdiction between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers, committee recommends that both sides live up to the decision of their international unions. Delegate Buehrer selected as arbiter. Recommended that the Council support any move made by the Retail Delivery Drivers to enforce their new wage scale. Report concurred in.

Special Committee on Riggers and Stevedores—Waterfront Employers—Your committee submits the following resolution: Whereas, The committee having failed to induce the parties to the controversy to compose their differences through the usual channels of consideration and both sides are now making preparations for a bitter and protracted struggle, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Labor Council tender its good offices in the premises and urge upon the contending parties the necessity of submitting their differences to an impartial board of arbitration in the interest of industrial peace in our city, and be it further

Resolved, That the special committee appointed at the last meeting be, and is hereby, directed to

proceed at once in an endeavor to carry out the provisions of these resolutions. Moved to adopt the report and resolutions submitted by the special committee; amendment to lay over one week. Moved to concur in the report of the committee and to submit it to both sides of the controversy carried.

Moved to grant Bro. Petri of the Riggers and Stevedores the floor; carried. Moved to close debate; carried. Moved that the Council endorse the strike of the Riggers and Stevedores and the Ship Clerks, carried. A motion to take up the Riggers and Stevedores decision on the report of special committee while the Tailors' matter was being discussed was lost by a vote of 41 in favor, 128 against. A motion to indorse all the strikes was withdrawn.

Election of Delegates to State Federation Convention—The election committee reported Delegates Murphy and Beckmeyer having received the highest number of votes cast, the chair declared them duly elected to represent this Council at the convention.

Receipts—\$383.01. Expenses \$259.01.

Council adjourned at 1:30 a. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$80,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1919.

State of California, County of San Francisco—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor-manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

William T. Bonsor, president, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

John A. O'Connell, secretary, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1919.

(Seal)

JAS. W. DOUGHERTY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1921.)

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' CONVENTION.

Fundamental changes in the civil service law and in the relations of employees to the management of Government departments, including improved working conditions for the workers and extension of the reclassification work to the entire service throughout the country, will be sought from Congress as a result of the third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, which recently completed its sessions in San Francisco. Nearly 100 delegates attended the convention from local unions all over the United States, having a membership of nearly 60,000.

The most important action of the convention was to demand an expansion of the functions of the existing Civil Service Commission or the substitution of a new board or agency on which the employees shall have representation, this agency to deal with all personal problems of the Government. This proposal contemplates, according to the resolution which was unanimously adopted, an employment management bureau in addition to the recruiting office now maintained as the Civil Service Commission.

Scarcely less important in the estimation of the officers of the Federation is the convention's demand for extension of the work of the reclassification commission to all the field services. This demand comes from employees in all branches of the Government work, numbering nearly 200,000 men and women outside of the District of Columbia, who are now working under conditions of the greatest inequality and inconsistency as to pay and hours of service.

The executive officers of the Federation were also instructed by the convention to seek a wage increase at the next session of Congress; to secure the Saturday half-holiday all the year round; overtime pay for overtime work at a rate of not less than one and one-half for weekdays, and double time for Sundays and holidays; and regulation of hours to guarantee one day of rest in seven. The latter provision has particular reference to the Immigration, Steamboat Inspection and Customs Services, where men are frequently called on to work twelve hours per day seven days per week.

Particular importance is attached also to a resolution demanding political rights for Government employees on an equality with other citizens. Under the present law Government employees who take part in political campaigns, and hold or seek elective office are subject to dismissal from the Government service.

As affecting the women in Government employ, the convention adopted a resolution asking the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor to make a thorough study of the conditions of employment of women in the civil service with the especial purpose of disclosing the disparity in pay and opportunities for advancement open to women as compared to men. Such a study, it was pointed out, should be made by women experts, for which reason the proponents of the resolution urged the importance of putting the matter in the hands of one bureau of the Government devoted to women's interests.

The delegates reiterated the Federation's demand for immediate action on the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill for Federal employees, and the Sterling-Lehlbach Retirement bill. The Nolan bill, which provides a minimum of \$3.00 per day or \$1080 per year for all Government workers, has passed the House and is now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The Sterling-Lehlbach bill has not yet been voted upon by either House.

In all, the convention dealt with about 200 resolutions touching the numerous problems of the Government worker and laid out a big and vigorous program for the ensuing year. The national president, Luther C. Steward, of Kansas

City, was re-elected, as were also Vice-President W. E. Junker of New York, Martin J. Leonard of Boston, Florence E. Etheridge of Vinita, Oklahoma, Charles F. Nagl of Chicago, S. Tyson Kinsell of Philadelphia, Charles L. Wiegand of Baltimore, and Secretary-Treasurer E. J. Newmyer of Washington. A vacancy in the fourth vice-presidency and two new vice-presidents created by the convention were filled by the election of C. F. Hutchinson of San Francisco, Gertrude M. McNally of Washington, D. C., and C. W. Perkins of El Paso, Texas.

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Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET
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MATINEE EVERY DAY
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MATINEE EVERY DAY

AMELIA STONE & ARMAN KALIZ in "A Song Romance," by Edgar Allan Woolf and Armand Kaliz; SYBIL VANE, "The Galli-Curci of Vaudeville"; MRS. GENE HUGHES in "When He Came Back"; SEVEN "HONEY BOYS"; HARRY BREEN, the Rapid Fire Song Writer; MALETA BONCONI, European Violin Virtuoso; JEAN BELL & OLLIE WOOD, Fads and Fancies from Dreamland; RALPH DUNBAR'S TENNESSEE TEN; MADAM ELLIS, "The Woman Who Knows."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48	Third
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(1)	Atlas Press, The	112	Hyde
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(59)	Beck Printing Co., H. L.	340	Sansome
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(89)	Bolte, C. N.	440	Sansome
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(93)	California Printing Co.	165	Jessie
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(81)	Chase & Rae	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Co.	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	275	Elghth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(153)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(163)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1208	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press	25	Fremont
(135)	Lynch, Jas. T.	3390	Eighteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716	Geary
(52)	*Overland Publishing Co.	259	Minna
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden Co.	509-521	Howard
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	641	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88	First
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Pilmley	343	Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442	Sansome
(200)	Cardoza Co., T. J.	45	Ecker
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515	Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographic Co., Inc., The... 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin..... 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion..... Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.... 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.... 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter..... 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal..... 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel..... 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish..... 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co..... 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co..... 259 Minna
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co..... 211 Stevenson
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....
..... New Call Bldg. Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A..... 245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co..... 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros..... 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros..... 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N..... 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Rosemblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The most bitter struggle in the printing industry since the eight-hour day fight in 1905-1906 is now being fought to a finish in New York City. An added interest is given the affair by reason of the fact that the fight resembles a "battle royal," with three parties in the ring: the employers, employees, and the officials of four international unions. Up to date the charters of four subordinate unions have been revoked by the executive council of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, those of Pressmen's Union No. 51, Franklin Union No. 23, Paper Handlers' Union No. 1, and Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1, the International Pressmen's Union having attempted to organize dual organizations to supplant the four old bodies. At this writing the new unions appear to have everything essential to organization except sufficient membership to execute the work. The fight started over the determination of the nine unions in the Allied Printing Trades to demand that the 44-hour week be instituted on October 1, 1919, instead of May 1, 1921, the date agreed upon by the Printers' League, the United Typothetae, and the International unions of the printing trades. President Rouse of "Big 6" has been the leader in the movement to institute the shorter workday at this time; President Scott of the International Typographical Union stood firmly for the date accepted by the referendum vote taken last May. The lie has been passed by the two officials and that incident may possibly lead to interesting events in next year's elections. At a meeting of "Big 6" held Sunday, September 21st, the members voted to stand by the officials of the local union and place the shorter week in effect October 1st. A later meeting was held September 28th for the purpose of taking a strike vote, but evidently the program was changed at that meeting as may be inferred by the following telegram received by President Tracy from John S. O'Connell, secretary of "Big 6": "Employers have placed signs in press rooms refusing to employ pressmen not affiliated with their international. Printers voted to continue negotiations, but will be forced out within twenty-four hours by action of employers regarding pressmen." Presidents Scott (Typographical), Berry (Pressmen), Reddick (Bookbinders), and Freel (Stereotypers), have issued the following statement:

"The attention of the officers of the international printing trades unions have been officially called to declarations made by certain representatives of local printing trade unions that a strike will be called in the mechanical departments of the commercial printing offices of New York City on October 1st, the following statement is made, defining the position of the undersigned international printing trade unions:

"The position taken by several of the printing trade unions of New York City in refusing to submit certain differences with their employers to arbitration has not been encouraged or indorsed by the executive officers of the international printing trade unions, as the strike, which it has announced will be called on October 1st, will not be authorized or supported by the international organizations.

"Negotiations for the inauguration of the 44-hour week, to be effective on May 21, 1921, have been practically completed. These negotiations

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have been conducted by duly authorized representatives of the international printing trades unions, whose members will be affected, and by authorized representatives of the international associations of employers in whose printing offices the members of these unions are employed. Since this arrangement has the approval of a large majority of the members of these international organizations, it necessarily follows that the executive officers of the international unions must emphatically repudiate and condemn the unauthorized action which the spokesmen for several of the local printing trades unions have announced will be taken on October 1st.

"The arbitrary position taken by the leaders of these local unions in rejecting an offer with the policies repeatedly indorsed by the members

of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of these international unions have persistently adhered to the policy of fair arbitration all through the war, and they do not intend to depart from it in this controversy.

"In justice to the loyal printing trades unions represented in the local Allied Printing Trades Council, it may be stated that the charters of at least three of the local unions whose leaders are most active in this controversy have been suspended by the international unions having jurisdiction and that the recent strike in the press

room of the Publishers' Printing Company is a fair example of the irresponsible leadership which is at the bottom of this controversy.

"The door is open for the adjustment of this dispute through conferences of conciliation or by fair arbitration, if necessary. The publishers and the public should know that the international printing trades unions have not and will not give encouragement or approval to the officers or members of any local union in rejecting the offer of fair arbitration which has been made by the employers in this instance, nor will the international unions give any support whatever to the members of any local union participating in any strike not authorized by these international unions."

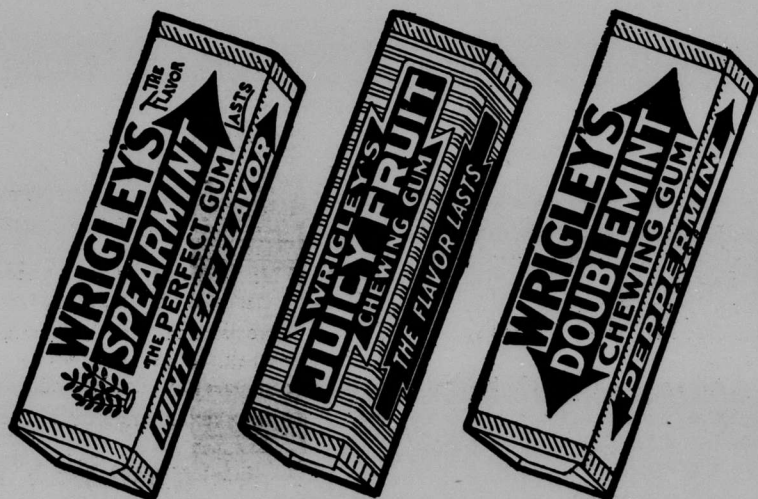
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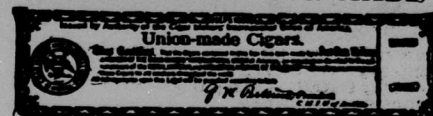
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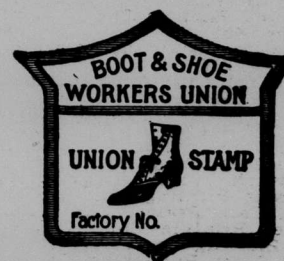
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CASKETMAKERS.

The Casketmakers' Union reports that practically all firms have signed the new wage scale of the union, which provides for an increase in wages of \$1.50 per day.

THE LAND SHOW.

The prettiest maid of California, whose name has been kept a secret by the committee selecting her, will open the California Industries and Land Show at the Exposition Auditorium next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Maid of California, as she shall be known, for the period of the California Industries and Land Show, will be dressed in a California costume; even the fabric of which the garment is made will be a product of local looms. Following Miss California, Lieut.-Governor Young will make the formal presentation of the All-California Industries and Land Show to the public.

ASK FINANCIAL AID.

The San Francisco Labor Council has issued a circular letter to all affiliated unions requesting that they render financial assistance to the International Cigarmakers' Union, now engaged in a nation-wide strike for a living wage and improved working conditions for both organized and unorganized cigarmakers, and also for the striking employees of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company and the Pacific Electric Company in Los Angeles, who are demanding the right to organize and deal collectively with employers for wages and working conditions.

WON UNION SHOP.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a meeting between representatives of the Electrical Workers' Union and the contractors a strike was adjusted that had been on for several weeks. The terms of the settlement are that the men shall be given a 15-cent raise, which would be 75 cents an hour until October 1. Then they will be given 80 cents an hour, and their working conditions will practically amount to a union shop. This was the point these men were fighting for the hardest, and would have considered the strike won if they had secured this point alone.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 7 has requested the Labor Council to indorse its new wage scale and working agreement which it will shortly present to the brewers of this city. As a result of this action, the Bottlers' Union has served notice on the Council that it, too, may ask for an increase in wages.

COOKS' HELPERS PROTEST.

Cooks' Helpers Union No. 110 has protested to the Board of Supervisors that its members employed in the San Francisco Hospital are not receiving the wages they are entitled to. The matter is being handled by Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council.

PLAN DANCE.

The Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers' Union will give a dance in Turner Hall in the Mission Saturday night, October 4th, the proceeds from which will be used to defray the expenses of an organizer who will endeavor to unionize all firms in the leather industry in San Francisco.

MAILERS ORGANIZE.

All mailers employed in Oakland have joined the union recently organized by Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, who has applied to the International Typographical Union for a charter for the new union.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO COME.

An official dispatch received in Washington from Paris says that the General Labor Federation has announced that the council of five, the governing body of the allied peace conference, has decided to permit German representatives to appear at the international labor conference to be held in Washington in October.

The announcement, the dispatch says, followed a conference between Premier Clemenceau and the secretary general of the General Labor Federation, in which M. Clemenceau "took a broad view." The dispatch adds that the decision is regarded as a great victory for the federation.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a great new show next week in which there will be seven entirely new acts, and only two holdovers. Amelia Stone and Arman Kaliz, who are responsible for the most sparkling and enjoyable opera bouffes given in vaudeville, will appear in their latest triumph, "A Song Romance." Sybil Vane is a phenomenal coloratura who, because she possesses the same quality of voice as grand opera's greatest prima donna, has become known as the Galli-Curci of Vaudeville. Her repertoire includes several of the most difficult coloratura arias made famous by Melba, Sembrich and Tetrazzini. Mrs. Gene Hughes, an established favorite and always a welcome visitor, will appear in a new sketch written called "When He Came Back," a story of today. The Seven Honey Boys, who belonged to the late George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels, will present a combination of a first part and afterpiece called "Honey Boys at Home." Harry Breen is a clever rapid-fire song writer who from the stage takes the most trivial happenings, puts them into rhyme and connects them with the melody he is singing. Maleta Bonconi, a European violin virtuoso, who was a stellar feature of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Cologne and Berlin and was awarded the Mendelssohn and Joachim prizes at the Royal Academy, which in Germany is considered the highest tribute that can be paid to an artist, will perform several of the most noted compositions of the great masters. Jean Bell and Ollie Wood, two talented and attractive girls, will be seen in a collection of attractive dance numbers. The latest Hearst Weekly, Ralph Dunbar's Tennessee Ten and Madam Ellis, the Woman Who Knows, will complete a program which cannot fail to please even the most hypercritical.

A GREAT EVENT.

"All aboard for the Carmen's ball."

This is the slogan originated by the platform men of the city's Municipal car line for their annual entertainment and dance which will be given at Scottish Rite Auditorium, October 18th.

And if you don't believe that it will be some affair just ask any motorman and conductor on the Municipal line. The chances are ten to one that you will be informed forthwith of the spectacular feats promised and at the same time buttonholed for a few tickets.

There are also many secrets in connection with this big affair. Mayor Rolph and President of the Board of Public Works "Tim" Reardon are on the inside and they both declare that the Carmen's affair will outrival the Police and Firemen's annual ball by the length of the Geary Street line.

It is to replenish their sick and disabled fund which is now depleted that the Carmen are giving the ball this year. And the elite of San Francisco are behind the men in their worthy efforts. In addition to Mayor Rolph and the entire municipal family will be present also Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett and Mrs. Liggett, Admiral J. L. Jayne and Mrs. Jayne and thousands of others of note.

The program prepared for the entertainment features is elaborate. Acts will be contributed from all the local playhouses and additional features will be supplied by the troupe of artists of Miss Doris De Fiddes who will have a number of stellar fantasies.

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